

Daily Morning Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 10, 1850.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.
Of Waukesha.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Of Walworth.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Louis P. Harvey.
Of Rock.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAM'L D. EASTINGE.
Of Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JAMES H. HOWE.
Of Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

G. Van Stenwyck.
Of Columbia.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

HANS C. HEGG.
Of Racine.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOSEPH L. PICKARD.
Of Green.

The editors are both absent, their "sub" is sick, and we are left to get out the paper. The lack of editorial must be attributed to this cause. It may prove beneficial to the readers of this paper, that there is none, and still they may be assured that they will have a double dose when both do get back, and are in their seldom vacant seats.

Editorial Correspondence.

MADISON, Sept. 9th, 1850.

The committee appointed by the State Board of Equalization to prepare business, reported this morning, changing materially the valuations of the county boards. The change amounted to an increase of over \$17,000,000 of the grand aggregate for the whole state. The report of the committee, as a whole, was very judicious, and if adopted without alteration would not have been far out of the way. The first change was made by the efforts of the Kenosha and Racine members, who got Rock, Walworth and Waukesha raised from \$13,77 per acre, as reported by the committee, to an equality with their own, which had been reported at \$16,00.

The committee's report having been amended in this way, the ball was opened, and there has been "music by the full band" this afternoon. Almost every senator is willing to admit that his county contains a great deal of poor land. Some of the northern counties are represented as not worth government price. No one ever supposed before that there are as many worthless acres in Wisconsin as is represented. This, of course, is for the purpose of reducing the valuations in order to escape taxation.

The two senators from Dane county having voted with the majority to raise the valuation of Rock county, met with a similar misfortune late in the afternoon, by having their count set up from \$10 to \$12,15. Thus "even handed justice commanded the poisoned chalice to their own lips." Immediately after this vote, the board adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Having thus amended the report of the committee and set every thing afloat again, there is no predicting when the board will adjourn, or what the final action will be.

There is one thing quite remarkable, the personal property of Milwaukee county is reported at \$350,000 less than Rock county! You can judge whether it is probable that this is correct.

B.

The indomitable individual who has read Thackeray's Virginians in Harper, from the start, can be seen by going to Springfield this week. As soon as he has accomplished the September chapters he leaves for the country to recuperate.

We give below a list of the county fairs that are to be held in this state this fall as far as we have learned. The most of them are to be held during the present month and twelve of them on the same day:

Columbia—Portage city, Sept. 20, 21.
Dane—Madison, Sept. 20, 22.
Dodge—Jamestown, Sept. 14, 16.
Fond du Lac—Fond du Lac, October, 4.

Grant—Lancaster, Sept. 13, 15.
Green—Monroe, Sept. 22, 24.
Iowa—Dodgeville, Sept. 6, 7.
Jefferson—Lake Mills, Sept. 21, 23.
Kenosha, September, 23, 24.
Manitowoc—Manitowoc, Oct. 3, 4.
Pierce—Prescott, Sept. 14, 15.
Richland—Richland Center, Sept. 21, 22.
Rock—Janesville, Sept. 20, 22.
Sheboygan—Sheboygan Falls, Sept. 14, 15.

St. Croix—Hudson, Sept. 20, 21.
Walworth—Elkhorn, Sept. 21, 23.
Waukesha—Waukesha, Sept. 21, 22, 23.
Waupaca—Waupaca, Sept. 20, 21.
Waushara—Waushara, Oct. 12, 13.
Winnebago—Oshkosh, Sept. 22, 23.

BANKER'S ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Banker's Association, was held at the Newhall House yesterday, Alexander Mitchell presiding, and M. S. Scott acting as secretary. Between fifty and sixty banks were represented, including those of this city. The afternoon was occupied with preliminary business, in the evening the following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year:

President—Alexander Mitchell.
Directors—M. S. Scott, E. D. Holton, G. C. Northrup, Sam'l Marshall, J. D. Bxford, Wm. M. Dennis, R. A. Darling, J. P. Mc Gregor, S. A. Bean.

The question of establishing a Mutual Redemption Bank was discussed at some length, but the majority taking ground against it, the project was defeated, and a resolution adopted simply requiring inconvertible banks to redeem their currency in Milwaukee, at such rates as the directors of the association may prescribe.

A resolution was also adopted that Illinois currency be taken at a discount of 1 per cent until the 20th inst., and after that at 3 per cent, subject to any change the board of directors may see fit to make.

The convention adjourned for one year, unless sooner called for some special purpose.—Mil. Sent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fair Grounds.

[Reported for the Janesville Gazette.]

FREEPORT, Sept. 9.

The Fawkes steam plow will be tried by the executive committee for the last time to-morrow, when the awards will be made. To-day it ran through muddy sloughs, and drew wagon loads of people through a bottom a foot deep.

The ladies of Freeport dressed it with flowers and ribbons, and speeches were made by Fawkes, his partner, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Gross of the Chicago Press, Ex-Gov. Reynolds, Mr. Olcott of the New York Tribune and Mr. Hodges of the plow committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 8.

The Canard mail steamship Europa, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, 27th, arrived at Halifax, last night at 11 o'clock. The steamship Ocean Queen from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th, and the steamship Persian reached Liverpool on the 27th.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Plymouth put into Cadiz on the 12th, in eight days from Cherbourg, and left the following morning without being admitted to Pratique.

The news from the peace conference consists mainly of rumors, which state that some progress has been made, and it was probable that a successful conclusion would be reached early in September.

Sardinia refuses to accept, even provisionally, the annexation of the Duchies, without consulting the powers, particularly France.

The Italians still maintain a firm attitude in relation to their national independence.

A telegram dated Berne, Aug. 24, says: The French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries have regulated the settlement of affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries, and the arrangement, it is expected, will be confirmed by the sovereign. The affairs of the Duchies are to be treated directly between the courts of Paris and Vienna. Austria, it is said, has modified her original instructions to her plenipotentiary.

The French and Sardinian representatives were in consultation on the 24th ult.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patris having uttered strong anti-Austrian sentiments has, in pursuance of official orders, inflicted its renders that it does not receive its inspiration from the governments, but has expressed its own views only.

The question of free trade will receive due consideration at the approaching councils of the departments.

The Liberals of France are disappointed at the number of eminent men sent to accept the amnesty. Their presence in France, it is contended, would be advantageous to the cause of liberty.

ITALY.—M. Farini, the dictator of Tuscany, has issued a decree, suppressing the custom line between Parma and Modena, from the first of September.

The King of Sardinia in returning thanks for a medal presented to him by a private society, said that his efforts were always concentrated for the great national cause; that he lived for it, and was ready to die for it; that though difficulties and misfortunes arise, they must be surmounted.

The London Times strongly urges the Tuscans to be prepared for the result of the Austrian aggression, even if they committed an error of judgment, which I certainly am not the best man to determine, who will undertake to find any fault with their motives?

The convention offered me another nomination, I found that the services I could render in that capacity, bore no proportion to the sacrifices I would have to bring. Besides, I had to show to the people of the state that I do not belong to that class of politicians who will take anything in order to have something, and I must confess I feel somewhat humiliated in finding out that people do not know that already. There was a question of propriety involved in this matter, which, as the convention unfortunately did not appreciate it, I had to decide for myself. I did decide it, consulting the feelings of my friends, and my own honor and conscience. The greatest disinterestedness is not necessarily devoid of a certain kind of pride. I declined, and for certain that the people of Wisconsin will find no fault with me.

But some people have been whispering in my ears for a few days: You have been badly treated; professed friends have decryed you; when the heavy work is to be done, they come to you; when rewards are to be distributed they ignore your claims, and the like.

But those who speak to me in this way measure my character by a very small standard. Do they expect that my notions of duty should break down under the flimsy weight of some small personal disappointment? Do they think that my course could be determined by the fitful breezes of fortune? The great battle of principles in which we are engaged is no mere child's play. When the destinies of a nation are at stake, the struggle no man has a right to call himself a faithful soldier who would refuse to sacrifice for the public benefit some paltry personal resentments. [Applause.]

What if I had been unmercifully treated? Individuals might have behaved badly toward me, and yet the cause I advocate has not insulted me. I will give the party leave to trample upon my feelings, provided they do not trample upon my privileges. What if I had not been rewarded? Those that have a small idea of me who think that what I did was done for the sake of reward, I look upon the offices of our government not as wages to be paid for services rendered, but as opportunities given for services to be rendered. The party over me nothing; and I owe the party just as much as I owe our cause, provided that the party be a true and worthy representative of that cause. What if I had been deceived? I would pity those who had deceived me; they may be sorry for it themselves.

The Mauston Star says that teams are passing through that place every day on route for the cranberry marshes. Present reports are very discouraging in regard to the quantity of berries this season. It is said that the frost came so early as to destroy most of them before they were ripe.

The naval reporter of the London Times gives on the whole a favorable report of the Russian war, urging the General Admiral.

The potato blight is said to be making considerable ravages in certain parts of Ireland.

The protracted strike of the shipwrights on the Tyne had terminated by their receiving the increased wages demanded.

Energetic efforts were making to obtain a commutation of the sentence of Dr. Smethurst.

The American horses, Jack Rossiter, Mountain Boy and Drednought, had obtained the second, third and fourth places in a field of seven horses.

Mr. Tenbrook's two year old, Umphre, had won two more races at Stockton.

MONTELLA, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The annual election of state officers and members of the Legislature took place to-day. Hilary Hall, the present Governor, was voted for by the republicans, and the opposition voted for John G. Saxe, the democratic nominee. There was no unusual interest manifested, and the returns indicate the re-election of the republican state ticket by about the same majority as last year; also a small republican gain to the Legislature over last year.

In 21 towns, the vote stands: For Governor—Hall 5,226; Saxe, 2,657. Majority, 2,569. Last year the result in the same towns was as follows: Hall, 4,977; Keyes, democrat, 2,404.

In 60 towns, the republicans have elected 51 of their candidates for representatives, against 7 democrats and 100 no choice. Last year the same towns elected 49 republicans and 10 democrats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Contracts were executed in this city by the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Missouri Telegraph, and the Missouri Kansas and Utah Telegraph Company, by which the former company have become the contractors of all the telegraph lines west of St. Louis, and arrangements are now in progress, and ample means provided to extend the lines of the two latter companies under the general superintendence of Chas. M. Stebbins, from St. Louis to Fort Smith, 500 miles on the route of Butterfield's overland mail from St. Louis to Atchison and Utah. The latter is now in successful operation for about 400 miles west of St. Louis, and the line to California via Fort Smith, is in good working order for about 300 miles west of St. Louis by the latter line which will soon open another section of about two hundred miles. The associated press will receive very full reports of California news three or four days in advance of the overland mail at St. Louis, and within the next few months it may be reasonably anticipated that the California and Utah lines will become the most important source of exciting public intelligence.

A young man named W. B. Carroll, connected with Davis & Crosby's circus, wanted to marry the adopted daughter of one of the performers, and the latter interfering, he failed to get her. To avenge himself, he shot James Braman, who had been conspiring against him in the back, giving him a serious wound in the back. This took place near Decatur, in Illinois. We have not heard whether Carroll is dangerously hurt, nor whether Carroll has been arrested.

Pretty Good.—As Mr. Dennison, the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, was addressing an audience in a church a few nights ago he looked towards the clock and remarked that it was time to close his speech, as it was already late. Amid cries of "go on," a lady in the audience arose, to struggle quietly and steadily against stubborn difficulties, to see a new obstacle thrown in your way, as soon as one is surmounted, to see the result of long and tire-

some exertions trampled down in an hour and great successes prevented by clumsy accident, and then to set quietly to work again with never-fading patience in order to restore what was destroyed, your eye steadily fixed on the great truth you want to realize—that is the kind of labor which tries men's souls. Mark well, I am not speaking of personal success, but of the building up of the machinery by which ideas are to be carried into reality, of the organization of a party worthy to represent great principles. For the efficiency of such an organization, I would be ready to bring any sacrifice of personal feelings, short of the sacrifice of my honor and my conscience. When such a sacrifice may be demanded, I leave it to the conscience of every one to determine. Let every one's acts be ruled by his devotion to the common cause. Do not attach too much importance to small things and take care not to generalize injuries of a local or personal character. [Cheers.]

The time of the great national battle of 1860 is fast approaching. The enemies of our cause are strong; all the power and patronage of the national government and a well-drilled party organization are at their disposal. They are fertile in expedients, they will spare no efforts. But whatever their strength may be it will yield to the power of truth, if we are true to ourselves. Let every heart be filled with that generous and self-sacrificing zeal which characterizes true patriotism. The patriotism of the people will rise to the infected regions where politicians move, and our beloved state will prove worthy of its noble title: Wisconsin, the young pioneer of freedom! [Loud and long applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's speech Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, introduced a speaker, who supported me, not on any national grounds, not to effect national purposes, but from devotion to the great interests of our cause, recognizing me as a faithful exponent of their principles.

All these are matters of small moment. My convictions of truth and right have passed through severer trials than the crucible of personal disappointment; and they are my convictions still, clear as sun-light, pure as gold, true as steel. [Applause.]

Look at the facts. My name was brought forward in connection with the highest political position in this state; not in order to solicit at the hands of the republican convention a vindication of my conduct, or an endorsement of my aims. If my conduct needed any vindication, I would be in a sorry plight if I could not vindicate it single-handed and alone. If my acts needed any endorsement they would deserve none, if I did not find a sufficient one in my own conscience. But my friends brought forward my name, because they thought that owing to my peculiar position I could render service to the cause of freedom, and that the best man to determine, who will not be able to tell from whence general slavery is but in name, for it is less submissive and of less value. Among my own slaves, there are ten females who have fifteen children, and but two of the number are black. I would wish to know what was the cause of this change of color, I think some of the sergents on the police could solve this problem. They are at least in actual value three thousand dollars out of my pocket for not being a shade darker.

It is remarkable that the Asiatic cholera for the third time has penetrated Europe through the same port, that of Hamburg. The great fatality during the last week in July and the first week of its appearance in that city will be no negroes here. At present, you will see yellow girls in this city that cannot be told from white women. When they are general, slavery is but in name, for it is less submissive and of less value. Among my own slaves, there are ten females who have fifteen children, and but two of the number are black. I would wish to know what was the cause of this change of color, I think some of the sergents on the police could solve this problem. They are at least in actual value three thousand dollars out of my pocket for not being a shade darker.

The innocence of this slave master, as he has been represented, to the knowledge of the slaves, has led to this bleaching out of the slaves on his plantation, is highly commendable. We trust that he may continue his researches, until the secret is discovered and the evil remedied; for as matters are now going on, slavery is fast losing its power and value. It is a sad thing to contemplate, this gradual undermining of so valuable an institution by a secret and unknown process. It is gradually fading away with the color of the race which has so long bowed in submission to its iron yoke.—*Buffalo Express.*

There is, on one route of the overland mail, about two hundred and eighty miles east of El Paso, a spring said to be one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, which has been sounded to depth of eight thousand feet without finding bottom. The surface is as smooth as that of a mountain lake. It is slightly impregnated with alkali, and contains five varieties of fish. It is called Leon Hole.

Wooden water pipes have recently been taken up in Rochester, N. Y., perfectly sound, after thirty-five years use.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—When railroads were in their infancy it was supposed that they would injure the estates through which or near which they ran, and the English cabinet minister, Mr. Labouchere's father, received the compensation of \$150,000 for an imaginary detriment of this sort.

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